

Here in Athens, we English are not a little alarmed. There is a council of ministers now sitting.

The postscript of a letter in the *Debats*, dated Athens, Jan. 18, says:—At the moment of closing my letter, I learn that the English admiral has decided on employing coercive measures. All the coasts of Greece are placed in a state of blockade for Greek vessels of war only. Any armed vessels under the Greek flag, will be immediately captured.

(From the *Malta Mail* of Jan. 25)

We have just received the following important intelligence on the affairs of Greece, via Smyrna.

The following are the demands made by her Majesty's Minister in Greece, the hon. T. Wise, to the government of his Majesty King Otho. The demands having been made verbally on the 18th were made on the following day in writing to Monsieur Londo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Wise, who demanded a reply in 24 hours.

The Ministers of France and Russia have protested against the proceedings.

The French fleet quitted Smyrna on the 20th for the Piræus, immediately the news reached that city of the unexpected rupture.

DEMANDS.

1st. Indemnity for Monsieur Pacifico, ex-Portuguese Consul, whose house at Athens was sacked in 1826, during the Holy week.

2d. Indemnity for an English ship, thrown by a tempest on the coast of Magna, and pillaged by the inhabitants of the place.

3d. Satisfaction for the insult offered to the British flag at Patras, in the Meriditi affair.

4th. Satisfaction for violence offered to an Ionian subject in the same city.

5th. Indemnity for the English travellers plundered last year by the brigands.

6th. The immediate restitution of the islands of Sapiana on the coast of Peloponessus, of which England claims possession.

The above demands were supported by Sir William Parker, who accompanied Mr. Wise to the house of Monsieur Londo. The Greek lawyers have declared the demands inadmissible, and no doubt exists but they will be refused at the expiration of the allotted time.

**THE VACANT SCOTCH JUDGESHIP.**—It is very generally understood that the Solicitor-General Mr. Maitland, is to have the vacant gown in the court of Session, this will render a new election necessary for the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright. Mr. Moncreiff will succeed Mr. Maitland as Solicitor-General.

**THE PROJECTED ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell thinks he can devote £1,000 a year out of a charitable fund, of which he is trustee, towards the endowment of an exclusively Roman Catholic university.

Colonial Intelligence.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The R. M. Steamer *Falcon*, for whose safety fears were entertained, arrived at Halifax on the 20th ult. The Session of the Newfoundland Legislature was opened on the 28th January, in the new Building erected for its use.—The new Roman Catholic Cathedral, commenced in 1841, was opened by the Right Reverend Dr. Flanagan, with great ceremony, on the 5th January 1850. Four hundred children of the Convent School, clothed in white, were in attendance; and, it is estimated, that not less than nine thousand persons witnessed the august ceremonies. The following is a brief description of the edifice. Its extreme length, from apsis is 282 feet; the length of transepts 180; extreme breadth of nave 60 feet, and of transepts 60; with a beautiful ambulatory, 12 feet in breadth, connected with the main body of the Church by a square screen of massive pillars and semicircular arches. The towers are 125 feet in height; the walls to the nave course 60 feet. The whole exterior faced with cut-stone; the cornices and dressings of doors and windows are of granite, from the

quarries in the neighbourhood of Dublin; the ashlar from the marble quarries in Galway, and the roof and windows are constructed of the best Baltic timber. It is situated on a lofty table land, commanding a full view of the harbour and ocean, and looks down upon the city, stretched out in panoramic view beneath its sombre form.

**P. E. ISLAND.**—The Elections were held on the 5th inst., and have resulted in the complete triumph of the Liberals. Great rejoicings have taken place throughout the Island in consequence. Henceforth the principles of Responsible Government are to be substituted for the trifling trashy system, which has so long protracted the energies, and hindered the advancement of the people of that fine locality.—*Novascotian*.

The proceeds of Seizures made at the port of St. John, N. B., during the past year, amounted to £2275 5s. 1d.; of this sum one half goes to the Province, and the other half to the seizing Officers. The proceeds of the seizures at all the other ports in the province, amounted only to £112.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE.

NEARLY the whole of yesterday was occupied by both Branches of the Legislature in considering their respective Addresses in answer to His Excellency's Speech. In the Assembly, the Address, as brought in by the Committee, excited very little debate; but when the document was reported to the House, a warm discussion ensued, on an amendment submitted by Mr. Coles, declaring a want of confidence in the present Executive Council. The honorable Gentleman gave a long and elaborate review of the arguments for and against the introduction of Responsible Government, as thus properly forming the chief subject of debate. He was followed, on the same side, by Messrs. Pope, Lord, LeLacheur, Mooney, Fraser, Warburton, and other Gentlemen of the majority. The Honorables Messrs. Palmer and Thornton and Mr. Haviland made a feeble opposition to the amendment, not vouchsafing any defence of Government, but arguing against the amendment, as introducing at an improper time and place the subject of Responsible Government. Mr. Pope very ably answered the Honorable the Members of the Government that the subject was first brought to the notice of the House by the Executive in communicating the Despatch, No. 93, (which we publish to-day) before an answer was given to the Speech, and that they had thereby been caught in the trap they had set for the majority. We regret we cannot give the faintest outline of the debate. Suffice it to say, that the Government was most signally defeated, seventeen voting for the amendment, three against it: two of these Executive Councillors, and the third the son of an Executive Councillor. We subjoin the amendment, and the division thereon:—

"While we are grateful to your Excellency for the assurance of your co-operation and support, we conceive that it is essential to the satisfactory result of our joint exertions, and of our deliberations on all matters affecting the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of this Colony, that Her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of the country, as expressed through their Representatives. This essential principle has been fully recognized by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Despatch from his Lordship to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia,

and more recently in a Despatch to your Excellency, dated 27th of December, 1849, (now before the House of Assembly), and which recognition is expressed in the following words:—"It cannot be too distinctly acknowledged that it is neither possible nor desirable to carry on the Government of any of the British Provinces in North America in opposition to the opinions of the Inhabitants."

"We consider it therefore our duty respectfully to state, that the present Executive Council does not possess that confidence so essential to the promoting of the public welfare, and so necessary to insure to your Excellency the harmonious co-operation of this House."

**YEAS:**—Coles, Warburton, Whelan, LeLacheur, Lord, Flynn, Fraser, Laird, Jardine, Davies, Pope, McNeill, Mooney, Clark, Beaton, McDonald, Montgomery. —17

**NAYS:**—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Hon. Mr. Thornton, Mr. Haviland.—3.

In the Legislative Council the Honorable Mr. Swabey introduced, by way of amendment to the Address from that Branch of the Legislature, an expression of opinion in favour of Responsible Government, which we conceive to be tantamount to a declaration of no confidence. The honorable and learned Gentleman prefaced his amendment (which was seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dalrymple) in a lengthy and very eloquent speech. He was followed by the Honorable Mr. Hill, in opposition, who adopted a line of argument similar to that subsequently pursued by the members of Government in the lower House. The Honorable Mr. Young replied to the Honorable Mr. Hill at great length, and with great ability, in support of the amendment. The debate was then adjourned until to-day, on a motion from the Honorable Mr. Hensley.

We will not now hazard a conjecture as to the course His Excellency may pursue in reference to this matter. Certain it is, no Government was ever placed in a more unhappy position than Sir Donald Campbell's is at this moment. We have some reason to suspect, that, with the majority of the Assembly nothing short of an ample concession to their principles will induce them to bring the business of the Session to a close.

**DIVISION ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.**—In compliance with a request from several of our subscribers, we give the division of the House of Assembly on the election of their Speaker:—For Mr. Rae—Messrs. Coles, Warburton, Whelan, LeLacheur, Lord, Flynn, Jardine, Fraser, Laird, McNeill, Beaton, Davies, Mooney, McDonald and Montgomery—15. Against Mr. Rae—Honorables Messrs. Thornton and Palmer, Messrs. Pope, Clark and Haviland.—5

In order to give insertion to the Despatch which appears on our first page, and the Debates that follow, we are compelled to leave out some editorials and communications intended for publication in this Number.

Legislative Council Chamber,

Tuesday, 5th March, 1850.

**RESOLVED**, That the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public.

**CHARLES DESBRISAY, D. C. L. C.**  
"That no Bill, Resolution or other proceeding, founded upon any application, addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."



**FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!! TO THE PUBLIC!**

THE Subscriber, with some degree of confidence, begs to call the attention of the Public to the great and peculiar advantages which persons will enjoy, by effecting Assurances with the

**Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company, OF LONDON.**

These advantages are—  
First.—**PERFECT SECURITY.**—It must be admitted, that a Capital of £5,000,000 sterling, under the immediate management of such a wealthy and influential body as the Directors of this Company, affords perfect security to the Assured.

Secondly.—**HONOR AND LIBERALITY** on the part of the Company has ever characterized all its transactions. As the assured in this community have invariably experienced this FROM THE COMPANY, during the last Eleven years nothing further need be stated upon this head.

Thirdly.—The purchase of this advantage at a moderate rate. It is material to know, that while from the largeness of the Capital, which is alone answerable for losses, the Assured not only enjoy perfect security, but also are privileged to participate in the profits of the Company, which are declared and divided at the expiration of every successive period of Five years. This participation will be returned to the Assured in the form of percentage, on the Premiums that have been paid. In the year 1844, the Subscriber paid to the Assured, entitled to receive this percentage, a fair return; and during the present month, the Subscriber has had much pleasure in paying to various gentlemen who have assured with the Company, for the last five successive years, the handsome return of Seven and a half per cent.—one of whom received the large amount of £41 9s. 9d. Island currency, as his proportion.

The Directors have removed the restriction relative to the burning of Camphene. This Oil may now be used in buildings assured by the Alliance.

The advantages above stated have reference also to the Life Department.

If the Public really want PROTECTION against the devouring element of FIRE, especially at this season of the year, they can obtain it by applying to the Subscriber, who will be happy to take risks at fair Rates of Premiums, against FIRE, and issue Policies on LIFE, on satisfactory terms.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1850.

**In the House of Assembly, MARCH 5, 1850.**

**RESOLVED**, That no Petition praying Aid for Roads and Bridges, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Saturday the twenty third day of MARCH instant.

**ORDERED**, That the above Resolution be inserted in the different Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

By Order,  
JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

**Benevolent Irish Society.**

**THE Twenty-fifth ANNUAL**

MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Society's Room, (residence of the Secretary), on MONDAY Evening the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

EDWARD KICKHAM,  
Secretary

**Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.**

**PERSONS** indebted by Promissory Notes or Book Accounts, for Subscriptions or balances of Subscriptions to the first Series of THE EXAMINER Newspaper, up to the 27th of February 1849,—or for advertisements published in the same,—are hereby finally notified, that if payment be not made to the Subscriber on or before the first of April next, an assignment of the whole will be given to an Attorney.

EDWARD WHELAN,  
Charlottetown, March 2, 1850.